TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

EUROPE'S WAR SPECTRE.

Active Preparations on Both Sides for the Struggle.

A LAST EFFORT OF DIPLOMACY.

Probability of an Anglo-Austrian Alliance Against Russia.

> [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, April 15, 1877.

The coming European war is the all-absorbing topic of conversation here, and the possibilities of the future are discussed with a keepness that shows the intensity of the public feeling. The fate of Turkey is a matter of deep interest to a large number of people in England, as on the success or failure of the Turkish armies in the field will depend wnether the holders of Turkish bonds will lose their money, or at least jeopardize their chances of receiving their interest for many years. Then those who have commer-

likely to suffer from the ravages of war are naturally in a state of great anxiety and clutch with eager grasp at every fleeting chance of a peaceful t. The feeling seems to be universal war does break out-which is now almost beyond the possibility of a doubt-it will be on a gigantic scale, and that England must sconer or later become involved. This prospect is not very encouraging, and the mos gloomy forebodings prevail. The outlay necessary to carry on a war on a scale greater than that Franco-German struggle enough to appal those who are already grumbling about excessive taxation, and the possibilities that may follow defeat include, in the opinion of many,

the loss of some of the best possessions of the British Empire. In spite of the rumors of a last effort to settle the difficulty by diplomacy the actual outbreak of hostilities is expected in a few days. WARING WHARY POR THE WORST

yacht arrived yesterday to take the members of the Russian Embassy to Odessa the moment they receive orders to quit Constantinople. The Porte be lieves that the rupture will be delayed until Russia has communicated her intentions to but no hope of a praceful settlement is entertained. Russian subjects in Turkey are to be placed under the protection of the German Embassy. Constantinople will be declared in state of siego immediately after the rupture. It was said in Paris last night that the staff of the Russian Embassy have been ordered to leave Constantinopie to-morrow A telegram from Scutari announces that the Russian onsuls at Scutari and Bosna-Serai have received orders to depart. The Journal des Débats says the ian fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific have been ordered to concentrate in the Mediterranean. Mr. Layard, the newly appointed British Ambashas left for Brindisi, where he will embark on a special assamer in order to reach Constantinople quickly. The Czar is expected to arrive at Kischeneff on Tuesday. The Grand Duke Nicholas held a great review of the Army of the Pruth yesterday. It is said in Rome that in view of complications Russia has proposed to the Vatican to settle long existing differences

The German contractors who supplied the corps at Belfert and Strasburg have arrived at St. Petersburg, where they are making large contracts. Fifty railway engines, fitted for the gauges of the Roumanian lines, have been supplied by Berlin factories. Onethird of the army at Kischeneff will not cross the Pruth, but will move toward Sulina, to tors are at Sulina. A telegram from Constantinople says Colonel Valentine Baker will be attached to the staff of Abdul Kerim, the Commander-in-Chief, who has gone to the Danube. Kerim's first headquarters will be at Rutschuk and his next at Schumla. A Bucharest telegram announces that the Monday or Tuesday. Notwithstanding all denials, it is certain that on Friday a telegraphic despatch was received from St. Petersburg advising Russians here of the immediate declaration of war against Turkey."

Lord Derby has sent the following despatch, dated April 12, to the British Charge d'Affaires at Constanti-

"Sir-The Turkish Ambassador cailed to-day and left a copy of the circular on the subject of the protocol. I expressed my deep regret to Musurus Pacha s the view the Porte had taken. I thought it unneces sary to enter on any further discussion of a step which had been adopted by the Porte after full considers tion and could not be retraced. I said, however, it did not seem clear whether the Porte would send an amhassador to St. Petersburg or not to treat on the ques tion of mutual disarmament. Musurus Pacha stated that Turkey was not prepared to adopt any such meas ure, and expressed the opinion that matters could not be settled satisfactorily unless the Powers should asent to annul the protocol. I replied that the difference between the views of the two governments appeared so wide as to render further cussion use ess, and I said that I could not see what further steps England could take to avert war, which appeared inevitable. Musurus Pacha answered that the attitude of his government was simply defensive; that they did not desire war, but they would prefer it to the sacrifice of national independence which appeared to be involved in an acceptance of the proto-

THE LAST EFFORT OF DIPLOMACY. The Standard's special from Vienna, Sunday night, tays:--"The Russian Ambassador had an audience with the Emperor of Austria to-day and afterward an nterview with Count Andrassy, to whom he communicated a telegraphic circular from Prince Gortschakoff Yesterday's panic in financial circles was followed by a srifling recovery to night in consequence of private messages from Paris and London stating that diplomatic attempts are likely to be made to pave the way for giving satisfaction to Russian susceptibilities by amonding the Treaty of Paris. The greatest readiness is discernible on the part of the Austrian government to support any last attempt to procure peace which may be made by England. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphs :- "I bear from Vienna that negotiations are pending, between the Powers on one side and Russia on the other, by which an immediate outbreak of war seems likely to be prevented."

ALL HOPE OF PEACE ARANDONED. The Standard's special from Pesth says:-"All the journals here are agreed that it is impossible for Austria and Hungary to remain neutra the war which impends. They unanimously in favor of an alliance with England against Russia. Austria and Hungary are even mor interested than England in preventing the entrance of The Standard in its leader says:-"A last effort is being made to aver war, and a last appeal has been addressed to Russian good faith. We have no confidence in its suc-" The Times despatch from Pera reports that Palant Pacha, agent for the Viceroy of Egypt, announced yesterday an official visit of Ismail Pacha to the Sultan. The Knedive is to arrive in Constantinople pext month. The St. Petersburg Vedomosti says the result of war will depend on the attitude of Germany. Russia requires Germany to prevent Austria from it terfering with Russia's proceedings against Turkey.

WIFE MURDER.

HARTFORD, CORD., April 15, 1877. At West Rocky Hill yesterday alternoon Robert Espy days. Her body was found on the floor naked, beaten and trampled to a shapeless mass. Espy was arrested and lodged in jail. THE MATTER OF ARMS.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NOT LIKELY TO FIND A MARKET AMONG THE EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS-PRESENT SUPPLY OF TUR-KEY AND RUSSIA-CONDITION OF OUR OWN ARMAMENT.

At the beginning of the present difficulties between Russia and Turkey there was a general opinion among many of our army officers that the troubles would create a market for ordnance supplies, arms and other implements of warfare, and that the United States would be enabled to dispuse of the vast amount of un-serviceable goods of that character new stored in our arsenals and fortifications; but a careful examination of the subject by prominent officers of the Ordnance Department leads to the belief that there will be no demand upon our country for these goods, for the reason that England, Germany and France have vast quantities of condemned arms for sale, and therefore neither of the contending parties would find it necessary to make purchases on this side of the Atlantic when they can obtain similar goods so much nearer home, unless the present complications should assume such shape that condemned arms and supplies to either party, and then

Since the Franco-Prussian war both France and Germany have been rearming and replacing the arms used patterns, and consequently have many old arms for

TURKET'S PRESENT SUPPLIES. better supplied with arms than was at first supposed, she having received over three hundred thousand stand of arms from the Providence Tool Company, of Providence, R. I., within the past two years, under a million Peabody guns, a breech-loading rifle similar to the Martini-Henry rifle used in England. These rifles are still being manufactured for and delivered to the Turkish government, several officers of which have been in this country for some months past inspecting the arms and superintending their manufacture. Turks also have contracts with various firms in country for 200,000,000 rounds of metallic this country for 200,000,000 rounds of metallic cartridges and for a large number of cartridges are now being made at Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., and other places. That government is also well supplied with breech-loading steel guns for field service, and it is not probable that there will be any great demand for arms of obsolete patterns upon this or any other country.

Russia has also received a good supply of arms from this country, in pursuance of contracts with Smith & Wesson, Colt and other manufacturers. These contracts were for revolvers, a large number of which have been delivered.

Wesson, Colt and other manufacturers. These contracts were for rovolvers, a large number of which have been delivered.

ARMS '07 THE UNITED STATES.

We have for sale about four bundred thousand of the new Springield muzzle-loading rifes, and a large number of repaired breech-loaders, besides ordnance and ordnance supplies of overy description, left from the lac civil war. The rifles could be converted into breech-loaders, but it has been found cheaper to make new ones outright than to undertake to change the old ones. The Ordnance Department has from year to year arged upon Congress the necessity of making sufficient appropriations for the manufacture of improved arms, so as to permit the gradual accumulation of them in store for use in case of an emergency. During the ten years preceding the late war an average of \$251,000 per annum was appropriated for the manufacture of such arms, but for several years past the appropriation for that purpose has been \$100,000 or \$150,000. It is estimated that there will not be more than eight thousand arms of approved patterns on hand at the end of the present fiscal year, and should the States draw upon the national government for the full quotax to which they are entitled the limited stock of improved arms held in reserve would be exhausted. The act of April 23, 1808, makes a permanent for the full quotast owhich they are entitled the limited stock of improved arms held in reserve would be exhausted. The act of April 23, 1808, makes a permanent annual appropriation of \$200,000 for arming and equipping the militis of the United States, and it is argued that if that sum was necessary at that time, when the population did not exceed eight millions, at least \$1,000,000 should be appropriated now, the population having increased nearly live fold. Under the act named the State of New York is annually credited with \$16,792 of the \$200,000, but if the appropriation should be increased to \$1,000,000, as recommended, she would have \$33,962, and so with the other States according to their population. The style of gun now being manufactured is the Springfield breech-loading rifle, and it is argued that these guns should be manufactured in quantities sufficient to render a gradual accumulation of them in store a certainty.

quantities sufficient to render a gradual accumulation of them in store a certainty.

That a better arm than the Springfield may some day be invented is not at all improbable, and experienced ordnance officers contend that a magazine gun will no doubt be the arm of the future; but until such a one suitable for the military service has been pericated and approved a reserve stock of Springfields is a necessity.

SPOTTED TAIL'S MISSION.

CRAZY HORSE'S BAND AGAIN ON THE WAR PATH-ALLEGED MISSEPRESENTATION RE-GARDING THE DISABMING.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 15, 1877. It is reported that 100 of Grazy Horse's pand have taken the field again. They passed through Spearfish yesterday on their way west mountrenegade movement is supposed to have been caused by deception practised by Spotted Tail in representing that only the arms taken by them in the Custer fight would be demanded upon their surrender, when in reshity the government demanded of them all their arms and ponies.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

NEW YORK MERCHANT STUNNED AND "CLEANED GUT" IN A PUBLIC STREET. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. |

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1877. An alarming case of highway robbery occurred in this city Saturday night. Between seven and eight o'clock Mr. N. P. Carter, a New York commission merchant, entered the Western Union Telegraph office and sent a On making his exit he was attacked on the steps by highwaymen, who beat him senseless and rifled his pockets of between \$60 and \$70. He remained insensible at his room in the Everett House nutil the morning, when he furnished to the police the above information. Third and Olive streets, where the outrage was committed, is one of the most prominent localities in the city, the Post Office being immediately opposite the telegraph office.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CRILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 15, 1877. Mr. George Barmann, Jr., of the firm of Barmann Burgess, a leading dry goods firm of this city, shot himself through the brain about six o'clock yesterday morning, producing instant death. This is stated by his friends to have been the result of accident. Mr. Barmann was well known by merchants in the East and West,

GUILTY OF MURDER.

A COLORED MAN TO BE HANGED FOR SHOOTING A GIRL WHO BEFUSED TO MARRY HIM. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1

PETERSBURG, Va., April 15, 1877. The trial of Jack Pleasants, colored, for murder, was concluded in the Circuit Court of Diswiddle county, on Friday, the jury finding the prisoner guilty of Eurder in the first degree. Pleasants' victim was And Sundy, a colored woman, of whom he was enamored, but subny, a colored woman, of whom he was enamored, but who persistently refused to marry him. On the 8th of April last while Ann was at work in the field, planting corn. Pleasants, armed with a gub, came up and joned her. Renewing his proposals and being again repulsed, he picked up his gub and while her back was turned blew out her brains, the muzzle of the gun being only a lew inches from her head. Pleasants was sentenced to be executed on the 8th of June best.

A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM-A SUC-CESS AND A FAILURE.

MANGHESTER' N. H., April 15, 1877. This evening Emmet Lyons and James G. Gonnier, two inmates of the jail, who had been allowed by the turnkey to onier the corridor to wash, sprang upon him, knocked him down and took away his revolver. the succeeded, however, in throwing the keys beyond their reach. The jailer was absent and his wife held the door leading into the audience room. Lyons of dered her to open the door, and, after firing threshots through the wicket, irightened her into compriance, when he escaped. Several men were attracted to theispot by the noise, and Gonnier was locked up. The affair created great excitement for a time.

DELIBERATE MURDER,

PRILADELPHIA, April 15, 1877. Andrew Grier was shot and mortally wounded in this city to-day by Morris Taylor. The shooting was deliberate and cold-blooded. Grier had obtained a pistol from Taylor, and the latter, meeting him to-day, asked for the same, and, upon receiving it, immediately fired. Taylor is in custody.

WASHINGTON.

Active Operations Among the Cabinet Wreckers.

FIRING THE NORTHERN HEART.

Last Desperate Attempt of Radicals and Carpet-Baggers.

JUDGE TAFT'S AND BEN WADE'S LETTERS.

The Extra Session of Congress and the Louisiana Settlement.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1877. BUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES IN THE INTEREST

OF CARPET BAGGERS. The Cabinet wreckers, who are an element of the stock wreckers of Wall street, held high carnival here this evening and threw Newspaper row into conand changes among President Hayes' ministerial advisers. The wreckers first started a rumor that William M. Evarts, Secretary of Sinte, was to be offered up as a vicarious offering to appearse the radical wing of the republican party, who would be content with nothing less than his immediate dismissal from the Cabinet. They went so far as to say that Stanley Matthews, who arrived here to-night post haste, riding all day Sunday from Ohio, was to take Mr. Evarts' place after the President had cast the headless trunk of the latter gentleman into exterior darkness. This part of the story on being interviewed, Mr. Matthews said he had come here to argue a case in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning. Hence his all day ride from Ohio. The other changes made by the wreckers were as tol-

General Devens was to resign the Attorney General-ship and be appointed to the vacant seat on the Su-preme Bench. Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, was to be made Secretary of the Navy, vice Secre-tary Thompson, who was to be made Attorney General, vice Judge Devens, appointed Supreme Court Judge. Of course, there is no truth in these rumors. They

are the work of the radicals and carpet-baggers, with whom the wish is father to the thought that there is or may be trouble in the Cabinet, or who would like baggers, seeing the handwriting on wall again in Louisiana as they saw n South Carolina are making a last desperate effort to frighten the President and to divide and distract public sentiment concerning him, his Cabinet and his policy. Hence they have called to their help the Cabine wreckers, who are as unscrupulous as their employers.
Within the present week it is likely that the Louisi-

ana question will be settled, and in a way that will anger the carpet-baggers as much as did the adjust the last ditch of these men, and they are making a last desperate effort to avoid the inevitable. The paci-fication of Louisiana puts an end to their career.

THE MUCH TALKED OF LETTERS OF JUDGE TART AND BEN WADE,

A good deal of fuss is sought to be made here over etters said to have been written by ex-Attorney General Tait and ex-Senator Ben Wade, in the style of Wendell Phillips. Judge Taft denies having written any such letter, and as for Ben Wade's fulmination it has been placed in the hands of a speculative correspondent here either to encourage a movement for its suppression or to excite so much public attention as to give it an undue importance when it shall be finally published. Friends of Mr. Wade have requested him to order the suppression of the paper.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. A member of the Cabinet says that if the Louisians difficulty should be ended at an early day President Hayes would issue his call for the meeting of Congress to take place as early as May 15. THE VACANCY IN THE SUPREME COURT-AN

OLD LINE WHIG WANTED.

The vacancy in the Supreme Court will not be filled until the extra meeting of Congress. There is good made of an old line whig or Union man in the South. Foremost in this connection the gentlemen most prominently mentioned, and one of whom is most likely to be selected, are Messrs. William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, and Edward H. East, of Nashville, Tenn. The former is known as an able lawyer and has been Attorney General of his State. The latter was prominent as Union man, and is a distinguished ex-Chancellor of Tennessec. Mr. Hunt was mentioned for the succession to Judge Durrell some years ago, when the latter resigned after his famous midnight order. Both gentlemen have been quite favorably considered by the Pres The canvass which has been made of their availability and capability induces a strong belief that either one or the other will be nominated. Meantime Judge Clifford, who, it was conjectred, would retire on account of advanced years and create another vacancy, prefers, it is understood, to remain in active service.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1877. THE OVERFLOW OF THE ALLUVIAL LANDS OF THE MISSI-SIPPI DELTA-SURVEYS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF LEVEES.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, passed at the last session of Congress, contains a clause appropria ting \$25,000 for continuing the survey of the Missis sippi River and its tributaries, with a view of determining the proper method of reclaiming from overflow the alluvial lands of the Mississippi delta and the Chief of the Engineer Corps has directed General Comstock, the officer in charge of the work, to expend this money for surveys with a view to the construction of levees particularly in conformity with the report of the commission, consisting of General Warren, General Abbott and Captain Benyaurd, of the Engineer Corps, and Jackson E. Sickels and Paul O. Herbert, civil engineer. These surveys are essential to determine the exact location. dimensions and cost of the levees. Their estimated cost is \$300,000. They will determine all matters re lating to the river beds, such as heights of the banks, the places where caving in is taking place or otherwise and the past history of such changes as far as it can be made out. Level lines will be run with the greatest cure, so as to determine the slopes of the vater surface and of the land and the elevation of all high water marks.

VACANCIES IN THE MEDICAL CORPS. There are ten vacancies in the Medical corps of the army, all in the grade of assistant surgeon; but no appointments will be made therein until next fall. A poard of medical officers will be organized to meet in New York city early in October for the purpose of examining applicants for admission to the corps, and the appointments will be made from those who pass a sucessiul examination.

HUDSON BAY NAVIGATION.

A MOVEMENT ON THE PART OF THE CITIZENS OF MANITODA—FEASIBILITY OF OVER-COMING THE ICE.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 15, 1877.

A special from Emerson says a public meeting was held, at which a letter was read from E. W. Sewell in reference to the navigation of the Hudson Bay. It stated that vessels on the same principle, but larger than the steamer Northern Light, which so successfully overcame the ice in the Guif of St. Lawrence during the past winter, could run from Liverpool to York Factory from the 1st of June to the lat of November.

The meeting passed a resolution to petition the Dominion government to order a survey of the route between lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, and to send yessels to report on the navigation of these waters.

PRESIDENT HAYES SPEAKS.

HIS SOUTHERN POLICY IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS OFT EXPRESSED OPINIONS AND A RESO-LUTION OF THE CONVENTION WHICH NOMI-NATED HIM-IT WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1877. In the course of conversation vesterday President Hayes said that he had no concealments regarding his Southern policy, which, however, had been foreshadwed in oral and written utterances, and in this con oction he adverted to the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio in 1875, which resulted in his election over Governor Allen, the people of the State having a full knowledge of his sentiments on national questions, including, of course, those which relate to the South. The opening speech of a gubernatorial candidate is generally considered to be the key note of the cam paign, and in such a speech at Marion, as early as the 31st of July of that year, he fully and distinctly expressed his opinions.

THE SPEECH AT MARION.

This speech was published at length in all republica and many other newspapers; and, therefore, his views were generally known. In that speech, after congratulating his fellow citizens on the complete triumpl over those who sought to destroy the Union and the getner again of Northern and Southern men in a spirit of harmony and friendship, including those who had fought against one another, and, as a prominent feature in this evidence of good feeling, he, on that oc casion, spoke of the kindly manner in which Vice Pres dent Wilson was received on his visit to the South. In this era of good feeling and reconciliation he further and who sought to revive the prejudices of the past. This was much to be regretted, but there was enough to fill every heart with gratitude, the house being no longer divided and all the inhabitants having a lair start in the race for life. In this and in all his other speeches he earnestly condemned the reopening of the old issues between the North and the South, assuring his hearers that the time had come for complete

The President in further conversation referred to the fact that the National Republican Convention which nominated him for the Presidency passed a resolution sacredly pledging the republican party to protect every citizen of the United States in all his civil and political rights, and declaring that the permanent pacification of the South should be effected by removing all causes of discord. The spirit of this resolution was in perfect accord with his own views previously expressed, and he repeated them in his letter of acceptance of the augural address, consistently maintaining the policy of reconciliation and local self-government, and when he entered upon the duties of the Presidency he intended that this policy should not be one of sentiment merely, but of actual administration. DETERMINED TO STICK.

He spoke with emphasis when he said :- "My belief is that this course tends to give good government to the South. It tends to secure peace between the sec-tions and between the races or parties of the South, and it tends to secure the rights, interests and safety of the colored people. Therefore, I am in favor of the policy. I do not know whether I shall succeed in carrying it out, because there are Northern and Southern men who, in various ways, may possibly thwart me. But of one thing I am confident—namely, I think it my duty to try and carry out the policy, and I am going to do it."

LOUISIANA.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END-BEPUBLICANS READY TO SUBMIT-PACKARD'S GRACEFUL RETIREMENT ANTICIPATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

New Orleans, April 15, 1877.
The commission has not transacted any business today. The opposition to the proposed adjustment de-veloped last night in the Nicholls Legislature caucus has been all smoothed away, and it is expected that all necessary assurances will be given the commission by noon to-morrow. Immediately thereafter it will

by noon to-morrow. Immediately thereafter it will be officially recommended to both parties as the basis of adjustment recommended by Mr. Hayes, FERLING OF THE REPUBLICANS.

In an interview with Governor Warmoth to-night he assured me that he was only waiting for this action before-going to the Nioholis Legislature with his triends, whether Packard accepted the pian of settlement or not. They were ready to conform to the wishes of the Preaident whenever and however officially expressed, but would not allow themselves to be used as a means of destroying Mr. Packard as long as the present status existed.

From conversation held with General McMillan and other leaders, I infer that this feeling is very general with the members of the Packard Legislature, and, as he must be aware of it, the prospects are that he will retire from the field gracefully despite his many and violent assertions to the contrary.

As the Commissioners have made preparations to leave in a lew days, and as they now appear to be relieved of all anxiety, no serious difficulty can be anticinated in carrying out the programme.

lieved of all anxiety, no serious difficulty can be anticipated in carrying out the programme.

PROTECTION TO ALL CLASSES.

In connection with the adjustment proposition the Nicholis Legislature will to-morrow pass joint resolutions guaranteeing the thirteenth, fourteenth am hiteenth amendments, general equal protection for all classes and races, with equality in the public schools, ac. These resolutions, together with the adjustment propositions, will be subsequently indersed by the commission and by them recommended to the Packing Legislature, instead of the Governor, for action, which is already considered to be assured.

PERRITTORY DEMAND PROM PACKARD.

is aiready considered to be assured.

PERRIM-TORY DEMAND PROM PACKARD.

Packard is preparing a letter to-night to the commission demanding that they request the President to either recognize himself or Nicholis at once, and intimating that that will place the President and the commission upon record before the people.

A committee of the Legislature has been in session all the evening at the St. Charles Hotel, preparing the resolutions to be offered to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANSWER OF THE STATE OFFICIALS TO GOVER-NOR HAMPTON'S DEMAND.

COLUMBIA, April 15, 1877. It is reported from reliable authority that the substance of the reply of the State officials to Governor Hampton's demand will be the assertion that they old their offices by the declaration of the State canvassers from the face of all the election returns: can assers from the face of all the election returns; that they were commissioned by Governor Chamberlain while his title was undisputed; that their contestants have taken the cases to the Supreme Court; that Governor Hampion has no right to anticipate the judgment of that court or in any way to pass upon their trile, and that this action is a violation of his piedges to leave disputed questions to legal settlement. For these reasons they will decline to give up their offices.

A SENSATION SPOILED-SCOTT, THE COLORED PREACHER, NOT MURDERED.

CHARLESTON, April 15, 1877. The News and Courier has trustworthy information that Rev. W. H. Scott, the colored preacher, who was reported to the New England Methodist Conference on iday as having been murdered, is alive and well, d performing his pastoral duties without molestation Mariboro county, S. C.

A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Obio, April 15, 1877. The Murphy temperance movement has reached this city and promises to be rigorously prosecuted during the coming week. Thousands of people have signed the pledge in Newark. Zaneaville. Columbus, Circie-ville and the surrounding cities.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE RECENT APPOINT-MENT OF FLEET PAYMASIER OF THE EURO-PEAN SQUADBON -A QUESTION OF BANK. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1877.

There is considerable comment among members of he pay corps of the navy at the recent selection of Paymaster James E. Tolfree to be fleet Paymaster of the European fleet, in place of Inspector Foster, deceased.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

CONTINUATION OF THE SEARCH AMONG THE RUINS-NO MORE BODIES DISCOVERED-A DEFENCE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BY A FIREMAN-WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1877. of the Southern Hotel, but no hodies were dis-covered. Numerous articles of jewelry, silverbar and table furniture, broken and burned trunks, articles of clothing and papers of taken out. Much the larger part of the debris has been turned over, and belief is general that there cannot be more than two or three bodies remaining in the ruins, viz., those of Charles Kiefnicht, the head waiter son. This belief is strengthened by the fact that all the help of the hotel, except the head waiter and girls known to have been killed and previously mentioned, have reported, and all the guests excepting one

have been heard from R. M. Clark and T. F. Stevens, relatives of H. J. Clark, arrived yesterday from North Adams, Mass., but they do not seem to be quite satisfied with the identileation of the bodies supposed to be those of H. J. Clark and wife. This morning they had workmen begin a search in that part of the cellar directly on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, adjoining the room on which the bodies were found; but thus far

THE PIRE DEPARTMENT.

In view of the sharp criticism directed against the Fire Department, an interview with John Lindsay. one of the assistant engineers of the departmen bich gives a detailed account of the efforts of the fire men to save lives, will be of general interest. Lindsay drove from his house to the fire as fast as his orse could run, and was at the hotel in less than five minutes after the slarm struck. The fire was then coming out of the sixth story windows and through STORY OF AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

He says :-

the rool.

He says:—

I stood in front of the hotel and after a few minutes' look at things I made up my mind that it was impossible to save the building, and that the main object should be to save the people. The Skinner Hook and Ladder truck stood at the main entrance on Wainut street in I front of the verands. The skinner Hook and Ladder truck is used as a regular book and ladder truck as well as a fire escape. It has all the appliances of a hook and ladder truck on it as well as the escape. These things have to be stripped off, and the men were stripping them off when I got there. I ordered them to get ready as soon as possible. One of the principal ladders, the extension belonging to the fire escape, was laid on the sidewalk, and when the men came to look for it the crowd of people nad tecome so great that the men could not shall; and it was probably two or three minutes before they got it. I thought somebody would be coming to the Wainut street front for assistance, but nobody appeared in sight. I ordered the apparatus raised and the boys raised the machine, and just at the moment we got it up somebody came running from the Fourth street front and said:—

"There's a lot of people on the Fourth street front who want to get out."

The escape is not such that you can run with it along the street. You may move it on smooth ground, but hardly across the car tracks with safety. So I ordered the apparatus down again, and the men took it along to the Fourth street front and there raised it. It was raised right against the veranda, which comes out to the edge of the sidewalk, and on that account we could not get it right into the window, which we wanted to do. I ordered the connecting rod pia taken out, and let the upper ladder laid back on the wire rope used for raising until we got the escape right fits to the window, and then Toole and McKeernan and Thorne went up the ladder and brought out seven person. There was nobody else in sight in the Fourth street front window, when he was not of the window will and the

Lindsay emphatically denied that a part of this fire escape was not on the ground at the commencement delay in handling it, except when the crowd covered up the extension ladder by standing on it. the praised the escape highly, and said there was nobody who came to the windows who was not taken out by the Skinner escape, if they remained there until it could reach them. Or course the escape could not be on all sides of the building at once; but he thought if those persons who jumped had waited they could have been saved by the escape.

FUNERAL OF A ST. LOUIS VICTIM. SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 15, 1877.

The funeral of Mrs. William S. Stewart, who was killed by the breaking of a rope while being lowered from a window of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, dur-ing the fire of Wednesday, was held here to-day and was largely attended.

RURNING OF THE LEO.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE DISASTER-NOTHING SEEN OF THE BOATS-LIST OF THE SAVED WHO ARRIVED AT SAVAN-

SAVANNAH, GA., April 15, 1877. Captain Daniels, of the steamship Leo, makes the

Captain Daniels, of the steamship Leo, makes the following statement:

We left Savannah on the 12th inst. Reached outside at lour P. M. There was fair weather and a fresh breeze up to 12 o'clock that night, when the blow increased from the southeast. At three o'clock Friday morning we slowed down, hauled up to the head of the wind and hove to, the gale increasing very last. At about hail-past three o'clock we opened the hatches to examine the cargo and discovered fire below. We got tout the hose and threw water on the fire, but it increased so rapidly that we had to leave it and close the natches. Two of the men were badly burned. Finding it impossible to put the fire out and save the ship we got the two hieboats and the rait over. The fire gained so rapidly that we could get no more boats over, and those who were forward were cut off from those who were sit.

When the first boat was launched I went aft to the cabin door, but was beaten back by the flames and could not go in. I met the first engineer and Mr. Papendick. I told the first engineer, McDonald, to go into the boat and save all he could. Le went over the side into the boat with Mr. Papendick alter him. I then left and went farward to get the raft off. It was impossible to reach the lady passengers, the flames having taken possession of the cabin. There was no intimation of the fire until the hatches, were opened and I cannot account for its origin. There were about eight in the beat that got away clear of the shin. Mr. Papendick was in the boat—one of the beat metallic boats on board. I saw nothing of them afterward. I looked around and saw no one lorward, and I then went on the raft hanging on the rait. The stowardess sang out to me to save her. I told her to jump. She came down half way and hung on, but the rait drifted away, and sho, not lotting go, was lost with the two men. After being taken off the raft by the bork the captain headed toward the ship to look after the boats, which he did until five o'clock in the evening, but was nothing of them.

THE SAVED. The following persons were saved and broughs James Daniels, captain.

C. C. Weldman, purser. G. W. Olsen, first officer. N. Lindman, second officer.

William J. Gray, scaman. R. M. Rankin, seaman. John Leonard, first assistant engineer. John Walsh, otler. Pierre Power, fireman.

rehx Shelby, fireman. D. W. Silvera, steward. James Ferron, waiter.

Thomas Hughes, waiter.

Olsen and Gray are seriously burned. Nothing has been heard from the missing boats. INCENDIARIES SENTENCED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARRISHURG, Pa., April 15, 1877. Lyttle and George McCarty, concerned in a series of incendiary fires in Cumberland county, were yesterday tentenged to the Penitentiary nine and seven years respectively.

FOREST FIRES.

THE WOODS NEAR SCRANTON ALL ABLAZE-BRILLIANT SCENE FROM THE CITY-SMALL

SETTLEMENTS DESTROYED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCRANTON, Pa., April 15, 1877.

The forests on all sides of the city are blazing flercely for miles away and present a weird aspect. In some places where the growth of trees and breshwood is dense the rush of flame along the hillsides is awar inspiring and grand.

The reflection of fire from the woods south of the city was so vivid to-night at eight o'clock as to cause an alarm that it was raging in the Seventeenth ward, and for a time the people were pants stricken. There was a rush from the several churches, and quiet was not restored until it was secretained the brilliant light was caused by the burning of the woods three miles

SETTLEMENTS DESTROYED.

Of course, these fires are lar enough removed from Scranton to be perfectly harmless here, but they cause considerable havec among the small settlements and the narrow clearings along the fills, where the occupants of frame shantles often have to beat a hasty rareat before their roaring advance. The forest fires have not been so firee in this neighborhood for many years as they are at present.

SMALLPOX DISAPPEARED.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 15, 1877.

Advices from Gimis state that the smallpox has cutirely disappeared from the coast and islands of Lake Winnipeg.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Витинания. Pa., April 15, 1877. In a fight last night between Thomas McAdams and Martin Eckert, in a saloon in Catesauqua, Pa., the former stabbed the latter in nine different places, in-flicting wounds which may prove fatal.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1877. Pools sold last night as follows :-Jack Hardy....\$100 Kilburn....\$50
Bob Wooley......160 Verdigris......44
SECOND RACCE—COTTRILL STAKES—ONE AND A HALE | SECOND RACCE—COTTRILL STAKES—ONE AND A HALE MILES. | MI

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon. Judge Ransom Balcom, of Binghamton, is at the Astor. Ex-Congressman Elijah Ward, ex-Governor Henry How-Carpenter, of South Carolina, are at the Fifth Avenue. Captain E. Molyneux, of the British Army, is at the Everett. General A. C. McClurg, of Chicago, is at the Albemarle, Major George A. Williams, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant.

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